A DAY OF SHARP CONTENTION IN THE SENATE.

DEMOCRATS VOTE SOLIDLY FOR SECTIONAL DIS CRIMINATION-MR. MILLS'S LAME APOLOGY-

WHY MR. ALDRICH DID NOT VOTE ON

STRIKING OUT THE REFINED SUGAR DUTY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBL'SE.

Washington, June 8 .- An agreement was easily reached in the Senate this afternoon to conduc the discussion of the agric itural schedule of the

Tariff bill under the five-minute rule, Little more progress was made, however, with the time limit in force than had been achieved under the wider latitude of unrestricted debate. Enough paragraphs of the schedule were voted on to give some prospect of completing it by to-morrow night, leaving the spirit schedule to be taken up

The discussion to-day was more than usually personal and acrimonious. The chief bone of contention and recrimination was the paragraph imposing duties on rice. This Southern produc is to be protected by a duty of more than 80 per cent ad valorem, while the general agricultural staples of the North are to have duties of only 10 and 20 per cent, which are in addition to be remitted against any countries which do not impose an import duty on American wheat. The Republicans protested bitterly and strenuously against this sectional discrimination, and Mr. Dolph sought to have the same proviso with reference to other countries which admit Northern cereals free applied to Southern rice. This amendment brought out clearly the partiality intended to be shown by the framers of the bill to Southern agriculture; but by a solid Demo cratic vote this and all other efforts at enforcing the same rule in respect to both classes of prouucts were rendered nugatory.

After many taunts from the Republican Senaters, Mr. Mills was induced to offer some semblance of an apology for his vote to give rice a protection of 80 odd per cent ad valorem. This rate, he said frankly, was undeniably exorbitant and highly repugnant to him personally, but in

and highly repugnant to him personally, but in despair of anything better he was willing to support this or any other enermity in Tariff rates which party necessity might seem to demand.

An interesting incident of the afternoon was a personal explanation from Mr. Aldrich of his accidental failure to record his vote on Mr. Pettigrew's motion last Tuesday, striking out the duty on refined sugar from the Jones-German-Carlisle schedule. No one could have seriously believed that Mr. Aldrich absented himself intentionally to avoid voting against any duty for the refiners. avoid voting against any duty for the refiners As he said to-day, in reply to a story started in a local newspaper, he was called out of the Senate Chamber for a few minutes on important business, and did not know that Mr. Pettigrew ate Chamber for a few minutes on important business, and did not know that Mr. Pettigrew Contemplated offering the motion in his absence Mr. Aldrich would have voted to strike out the duty given to the Trust under the Jones-Gorman "surrender," regarding that as an cosential step toward defeating the whole Tariff bill. The vote on the Pettigrew motion was 30 to 23. Mr. Aldrich's vote added would have changed the totals to 31 to 23. The three Populiris, Messrs. Allen, Kyle and Peffer, voted with the Republicans on this motion. Mr. Quay, however, went ever to the Democratic column, pairing himself with Mr. Irby, who with Mr. Hill stood out on that side against the surrender to the Trust, Had Mr. Quay remained with his party, and Mr. Irby been properly paired, the t-tals would have been 32 to 32, forcing the Vica-President to give the deciding vote in consummation of the infamous bargain with the Sugar Trust. Mr. Stewart was absent and unpatred. His aid would have defeated the duty outright. Mr. Stewart, however, professes to have no interest in the pending bill, and says he is perfectly indifferent what plunder is given to the Sugar Trust or any other Trust under its provisions. The Republican managers have hopes that in a renewal of the Pettigrew motion in the Senate they may at least force a tie and oblige the Vica-President to help his party associates to deliver their armised number. they may at least force a tie and oblige the Vice-President to help his party associates to deliver their promised plunder.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Washington, June 8.-When the Tariff bill was taken up, Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.) delivered a speech against the bill as a whole. He closed at noon, and then some remarks on the subject of barbet wire (Mr. Cullom having criticised its being placed the free list) were made by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.). The opinion was expressed by Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.) that if protection cheapened products, as his colleague had said, any further protection Sestroy that industry. Mr. Palmer characterized the attempt to equalize conditions all over the memories, and asserted that the manufacturing the war that many of them hired negroes as sub-stitutes for their own citizens. He told of one incident when in his camp on the Chattahoochee a man came from a town in New-York and told him that he had come South to get negroes to fill up the quota of his town. "Why do your men not come themselves?" he asked this substitute broker; and the reply was: "Wages are so high with us and labor is so much needed that we cannot afford to send white men into the Army, and we want negroes to fill the ranks." Mr. Palmer told him that if he repeated that sentiment he would be chucked into the Chattahoochee River. "And I felt like doing it then," Mr. Falmer added indignantly. "To what party did the Senator from Hillinois be-long at that particular time?" Mr. Carey (Rep.,

'I belonged to the party that were the blue,

was the answer.

"I was a soldier," Mr. Paimer proudly replied, as he crossed toward the Republican side of the chamber. "I was fighting for the country. I he longed to no party except the party which were the blue and supported the war."
"On what political party ticket did you run whe

you were elected Governor of Illinois?" Mr. Carey

"That of the Republican party," Mr. Palmer an-

"Then you became a member of that party," Mr. Carey went on, "after you knew all the wrong you

"I belonged to that party," Mr. Palmer said, "but I never lost my contempt for the protectionists who had to be bought to go into the war; and I never lost my contempt for those who hired negroes to

take their places in the ranks of the Army."

substitutes?" Mr. Carey asked.
"I could understand," Mr. Palmer replied, "how Democrat might do it. A weak-kneed Democrat and a weak-kneed Republican are very much alike. "The present President of the United States," Mr.

kneed about that time.

"Yes, I think he was," Mr. Palmer admitted, and he suggested that Mr. Blaine had been in the same

THE SENATE GETS TO BUSINESS.

After some further discussion, debate on the agricultural schedule, by agreement, proceeded under the five-minute rule, and the Senate came to the practical question of voting on the bill by paragraphs—the first question being on paragraph 190, as follows:

rye flour, wheat and wheat flour, 20 per cent ad valorem, and oatmeal 15 per cent ad valorem; but each of the above products shall be admitted free of duty from any country which imposes no imduty on the like product when exported from

Several amendments were rejected, and the para

The next paragraph was No. 191, "Barley and barley pearled, patent or hulled, 25 per cent ad valorem; barley malt, 35 per cent ad valorem."

RHEUMATISM.

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those rates to 30 and 40 per cent was agreed to. those rates to 20 and 40 per cent was agreed to.

The next paragraph was No. 192—macaroni, vermicelli and all similar preparations—25 per cent ad valorem. The committee amendment was to make it 20 per cent, which was agreed to.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. L) made a personal explanation of his failure to vote the other day on the amendment to strike out of the sugar paragraph the provision for an additional one-eighth of a cent a pound on sugars above No. 16 Dutch

lowa). The amendment was rejected without diwiston.

Mr. Hale made some bitter comments upon "the
mendicants" from Louislana and other Southern
States, who had voted to put lumber on the frelist, while sugar had to be highly protected a
product which was "surrounded by an atmosphere
of contamination and corruption."

Mr. Dolph (Rep., Ore.) movel to apply to rice
the same provision as was applied to wheat, oats,
etc., admitting it free of duty from countries which
do not impose an import duty on rice from the
linked States. After a somewhat amusing discussion, in which Mr. Palmer, as usual, bore a
prominent part, the vote was taken on Mr. Dolph's
amendment, and it was rejected—ayes, I (Mr. Peffer), nays, 34.

GOING BACK ON THEIR RECORD. Mr. Hale read the names of the Democratic Sens ment and of the same Senators who had "aye" on exactly the same provision on the para-graph as to buckwheat, oats, etc. Within twenty graph as to buckwheat, cats, etc. Within twentyfour hours, he said, there Senators had, every one
of them, turned about and voted the other way.
The people of the North, he said, weight take account of that matter. Senators on the other side
were renewing the old story of thirty-five years
ago, and were driving the Northern people to a
point beyond which no more could be born. The
day of final reckoning was not here, it was somewhere else. The people of the North would take
a siern account of the matter, and would hold the
Democratic party to a severe reckoning.

Mr. Mills (Dem. Tex.) replied to Mr. Hale. He
had listened with great interest, he said, to the
cry thrown across the Chamber of sectionalism.

THE TEXAS SENATOR'S PLIGHT.

Mr Hoar-The Senator from Texas told us the other day that he was between the devil and the

"Those of us. Mr. Hear continued, "who ust heard his cry of so my and rase und r

THE ADMISSION OF GERMAN SUGAR.

Berlin, June 8.—The "Hamburgische Correspon dent," which is inspired by Chancellor von Caprivi asks to-day how the United States Senate's decision on the sugar schelule can be harmonized with the Persident's declaration that German sugar would enter the United States duty free.

THEY LEAD TO A LIVELY THAT BETWEEN ME WALKER AND "ECONOMIST" HOLMAN.

Washington, June 8 (Special). There was a lively scene in the House of Representatives to-day after halrman Shell, of the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics, had called up a resolution providing that during the remainder of the session the ven-thating fans which are supposed to supply the Repgance. The result was an exceedingly lively tilt between him and Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, a ber and committee-rooms and corritors could hardly be worse. Mr. Walker, in his earnest speech to-day, declared that nothing much better could be expected until the House took the matter into its own hands, because the architect of the Capitol was so wedded to the present system that no improve-ment could be expected at his bands. The archi-

per "is perfectly pure-as pure as that on the sun 'If that be true," said Mr. Walker, In his most

ect had virtually refused to give any information

nan, the ventilation of the Representatives' cham

Chairman Shell and Mr. Coombs, of New-York, and it was adopted without a division. The plan pro-posed is regarded as only a temporary expedient, and the Committee on Ventilation promises to report a permanent one "as soon as possible."

IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

A NEW CURRENCY BILL PREPARED BY MR. SPRINGER.

A MIDDLE COURSE BETWEEN STATE AND NA-TIONAL BANKING SYSTEMS NOMINA-

TIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, June 8.—Whether any measure looking again considered by the House at this session is mosted question. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, the chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, has formulated a bill which he believes w meet the existing situation, and upon which he will endeavor to obtain favorable action by the com-

"I have tried in my bill," said Mr. Springer, to to find solid ground between the State and National banks, not adopting the plan of either One of its features is the separation of the funcfurnishes currency to the banks in the same sens that the Covernment furnishes coin to the peop It provides for deposits by solvent banks with the Government of coin and valid securities consisting Government of coin and value of Government, State, county and municipal bonds of unquestioned value. When such security is deposited, National currency notes are issued to the banks making the deposits, and the Government assumes all the responsibility of the current and diffinate redemption of the notes. The banks are not required to create a fund to maintain the reserve on account of these notes, but may loan all of then to their customers. The Government maintains a reserve with the 20 per cent of coin which must be deposited, and provides for the ultimate redemption from the sale of the securities deposited and from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropri note that may be outstanding. The last power wil never be resorted to. The mere existence will ac-

"Would the adoption of your bill quiet the agita

"I can't say that it would do that; but it will give us a sufficient amount of currency with which to transact the business of the country. The plan is simple, easily understood and perfectly practicable. It merely provides an issue department for circulating notes, without attempting to regulate banking as such."

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations. Buchanan Schley, of Mary land, to be surveyer of customs in the district of Baltimore, R. W. Springer, of Himos, to be pessionally Major J. S. Hillings, surgeon, to be lieu totant-colonel and Deputy Surgeon-General, Captain G. H. Torney, assistant surgeon, to be major and surgeon, Second Licutenant N. F. McCiure, it Cavalry, to be first Bentenant, First Lieutenant J. Crittenden, 291 Infantry, to be captain, First Lieutenant W. T. Weod, 18th Infantry, to be captain, Second Lieutenant William Weigel, 18th Infantry, to be first Bentenant, Second Lieutenant J. C. Gregg, 18th Infantry, to be first Bentenant, and the captains, Second Lieutenant J. C. Gregg, 18th Infantry, to be first Bentenant, and the captains, Second Lieutenant, and the captains of the captain of the capta

Captain Watson has reported by cable to the Navy Leparement from Colon that the San Francisco, which has been coaling at that part for much a week, would leave Colon for limited to day.

STANFORD SUIT UP IN THE SENATE. MR. HOAR'S RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY LAID OF

Washington, June 8. The resolution offered yes fallfornia, was laid before the Senate this morn

e-dings. The history of the Central Pacific and Inten Pacific railroad companies was not one of which the American people were proud, and if the was any just claim against the estates of those who had improperly benefited in that history it

had been forced on the Altone General by the sinuation, and that official had nevery complied with the law and done his daty. Had he not done to the chim would have been entirely waived. Mr. White word on to explain the provisions of the California statutes which makes stockholders individually respectable for the desits and Habibites of the corporation. He said that the Central Pacific Prairies of Company had been organized under the laws of California and was therefore a State corporation. The people of California were greatly interested in the settlement of the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The question was now in the hands of a Senate committee and a House committee, which were examining it and preacting to report a proper bill. Whenever a scheme was formulated to settle the matter he would be prepared to express his apinion upon it, and he had decided views as to what out it to be done. But this was not the time compress them.

After some further debate, Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the motion was agreed to years 21, mass, 13, as follows.

Years—Messirs, Allen, Perry, Blackburn, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Fanisher, Georre, Harris, Funton, I farvis Jones (Arich, Kyle, McLaurin, Martin, Mills, Mirchell (Wiss, Murphy, Pasco, Perfer, Smith, Turple, Vest, White—3.

Nays—Messirs, Allson, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Daries, Usson, Poliph, Dubois, Prye, Hawley, Higgins, Hoar, McMillan, Perkins, Platt, Shoup, Teller, Voorhees, Washburn—19.

MONEY FOR THE INDIANS. MR. WEADOCK ATTACKS THE AMERICAN PRO-

two years ago. In his speech to-day he caused to

two years and. In his speech to-day he caused to be read what purported to be the oaths taken by members of the organization referred to, and he closed with hearty appliance.

Mr. Aldrich, who represents one of the Chicago districts, spoke in favor of having the Indian warehouse removed from New-York to that city. As the provision for that removal is "new legislation on an appropriation," if can easily be thrown out on a point of order, as Chairman Holman admitted in conversation with a Tribune correspondent to-day. The same remark is true of the provision relating to the securities belonging to the Indian trust fund, to which there appears to be strong opposition.

indian free-relation, trong opposition.

Mesers, Broslus and Wanger (Reps., Penn.) prosented against the enforcement of "economy, rested against the enforcement of reconomy, representation and reform" to the extent of crippling the educational arm of the Indian policy of the

"If that be true," said Mr. Walker, in his most earnest fonce, "why all these headaches in the morning?" Whereat a great shout want up from mine-tenths of the members, one of whom replied:
"On, you know well enough."

This reply made the House more hilarious than ever, and Mr. Walker was unable to continue his remarks for several minures. In the course of his speech Mr. Walker was unable to continue his remarks for several minures. In the course of his speech Mr. Walker is an including the indused in some rather bitter personalities, saying among other things that there are some men in Congress, of whom Mr. Walker is an example, who are exceedingly liberal with the people's money and nigsardly with their own, and taunting him on account of his "morning headaches," Judge Hoiman defended the architect of the Capitol, as also did Mr. Springer, who said that the trouble with the venttation was that the system was wrong.

Mr. Walker then had his second inning. Among other things he said that Judge Holman was the last man in the House who ought to taunt anybody on account of his "morning headache," and that so far as being liberal with the public money and niggardly with one's own was concerned, he had simply to say that if he had relatives in the employ of the Government who had been repertedly discharated for incompetency he should not trouble himself to have them reinstated. These thrusts were exceedingly personal, but Judge Holman made no reply.

Beeches in favor of the resolution were made by

works at night. His visit to the works convinced him that something was wrong. The men were unwilling to talk and give information, and he was satisfied that Superintendent Cline had lied to him. The Board, he said, had based the amount of damages on the result of the examination of the group of plates represented by the retreated plates. They were about 15 per cent short of what they should have been according to the test. The irregularities showed that the company could have made better plates all along. The managers and superintendents at the works, he thought, were aware that fraud was being practised.

NORTH RIVER BRIDGE BILL SIGNED. THE NEW MEASURE RECEIVES THE APPROVAL

OF THE PRESIDENT. Washington, June 8.-The President signed the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge bill at a late hour last night.

This is the second bill for a New-York and New Jersey bridge which has passed Congress. The first bill was vetoed early in the present session. The present bill which has now become a law provides that the bridge shall be placed somewher between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-ninth sts. The place, length of span (which must not be less than 2,00 feet), height of structure, situation and character f approaches, in fact, the entire plans for the bridge, must meet the approval of the Secretary of War. The President is to appoint a commission

of War. The President is to appoint a commission of engineers, one of whom shall be a United States Army engineer, to prepare plans and to report to the Secretary of War.

Any railroad on either side of the Harlem River will be permitted to connect its lines with the terminals of the bridge, and all such roads will have equal rights of travel. The placing of all approaches on the New-York side must meet the approval of the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

On the acceptance of the pians by the Secretary of War the company which agrees to the terms must submit drawing within one year and must begin construction within one year after the plans are approved. The company must spend not less than Elosson upon construction in the first year and Elossons are hereafter. The bridge must be completed in ten years.

At the office of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company, No. 214 Broadway, it was said yesteriay that the estimated cost of the bridge including approaches, was \$40,000,000, A suspended cantilever bridge is in prospect, 150 feet above high water, or 15 feet higher than the Brooklyn Bridge U will contain six tracks and will be used for railroad purposes only. A union station will be built somewhere in the district bounded by Seventh and Eighth aves, and Forty-second and Forty-fourth step.

John B. Kerr is president of the company which proposes to build the bridge. He is vice-president of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad.

ENGLAND'S ISOLATION.

HER FREE-TRADE POLICY INCREASING THE GRAVITY OF THE LABOR

PROBLEM.

CORD SALISHURY SAYS THE COUNTRY'S LEGIS INADEQUATE ATTACKING THE HAR-

> COURT BUDGET-THE LORDS AND HOME RULE.

London, June 8-In a speech in London this vening Lord Salisbury said that among the many problems which were pressing for solution the labor problem was perhaps the most conspicuous. It was causing general uneasiness and anxiety. While the population of the country grew constantly, the means of employment 664 not increase with equal rapidity. The tariff wall which separated Great Britain from almost every ther civilized Nation was rendering the chances cuities were largely new ones, and it would not hinery hitherto used had become inadequate The Liberals had done nothing toward smoothng the way to the adjustment of class differ-

1 Salisbury made a strong attack upon Sir I Salisbury made a strong attack upon Sir In Harrourt's budget. The death duties and by the Chanceller of the Exchequer, it proceeds the English bretaren in the se with the rod of of one. They had

EX-PRESIDENT EZETA AT PANAMA. Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) explained the status of this knowned. THE GENERAL ABOARD THE DENNINGTON SUCCESS OF THE RE-

HELLION IN SALVADOR. Panama, June 8. "The Panama Star and Herald" the Chicago, says to-day: "Ex-President Ezeta, of Salvador, has arrivel here with thirteen of his staff. General PRANCOIS, THE ANARCHIST, RELEASED. Antonio Ezeta is abound the United States gumbout Paris. June 8. Seven Anarchists who have long

morning of Ezeta, the refugee President of Salvader. The Navy Department has received a dispatch that General Ezeta, the Vice-President and
mother of the President, is on board the cruiser
Bendington, where an asclum was granted to him,
the arrived on the coast badly wounded, and Commander Thomas decided, with the approval of the
department, to save him from the rebels, who
would have killed him in spite of his condition. It
is not thought that General Ezeta will five, although he is receiving the best surgical treatment.
Several other generals accompanying the VicePresident also received an asylum, and as soon astive Bennington can safely leave La Libertad she
will take the party to Panama. General Ezeta was
reported dead three weeks ago, but was hiding on
account of his wounds.

DR. LIERER TO LEAVE PUBLIC LIFE. THE GERMAN CLERICAL LEADER RESIGNS FROM THE REICHSTAG HIS REASON FOR

Berlin, June 8.-A dispatch from Wiesbaden says that Dr. Lieber, member of the Reichstag for the 1114 Wiesbaden District, and leader of the Cleriagainst his lendership. In the last general election Lieber, as an enemy of the Army bill, assumed the leadership of the Clericals, succeeding Count Ballestrem, who was in fayor of the bill. Count Ballestrem and his group of Catholic noblemen then withdrew from imperial politics, leaving the Clericals much weakened.

Recently the Bavarian Clericals have taken steps to form a party of their own, independently of Lieber's leadership. As all Lieber's efforts to stay this threatening disintegration of the once solid Centre have proved vain, he and his friends have become convinced that his retirement was a party necessity.

MR. WANAMAKER ON THE COMMONS. London, June 8. "The Westminster Gazette" pub Postmaster-General of the United States, who is here as a delegate to the Young Men's Christian eciation Jubilee, just closed, Mr. Wanamaker Association Jubilee, just closed. Mr. Wanamaker says he has visited the House of Commons on two occasions while debate was going on, and expresses the opinion that the order and dignity of that body compare favorably with the methods observed in the House of Representatives at Washington. Of the jubilee, Mr. Wanamaker says the reception of the delegates has been princely. They have been received with the utmost courtesy everywhere, and their sessions have been thoroughly successful and delightful to remember.

GENERAL SARAIVA PLANNING A CAMPAIGN. Paris, June 8. Dispatches from Montevideo say that President Peixoto's Brazilian squadron has le that port for Rio Janeiro. It is reported from Rio Grande do Sul that the insurgent General Saraiva, with 4,000 troops, has arrived at Oruzalta, where he is preparing a campaign.

SCOTCH MINERS TO STRIKE. Edinburgh, June 8.-In consequence of the determination of the Miners' Association of Scotland to reduce the wages of their employes by one shilling

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?

The man who keeps his stomach in firstclass condition all the time is the only man who stands a chance of success in life. For all disorders of the stomach, liver and kidneys the genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is without equal. It is specially beneficial for chronic constipation, gouty and rheumatic affections, diabetis, etc. Best results obtained when outdoor exercise can be had. Be sure to obtain the genuine article, which has the seal of the city of Carlsbad and the signature of "EISNER & MENDELSON Co., Agents, New



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a day, the Scottish Miners' Federation have decided in favor of a general strike.

NEW EASTWARD RECORD FOR LUCANIA. THE CAMPANIA'S BEST TIME NEARLY EQUALLED-THE FASTEST DAY'S RUN TO THE EAST-WARD EVER MADE.

Queenstown, June 8,-The Cunard steamer Lu ania, Captain McKay, from New-York June 2, for Liverpool, arrived here this morning, having taken the southerly route. The time of her passage was five days twelve hours and fifty-nine minutes. The daily runs of the Lucania were 385, 497, 497, 526, 522 and 484 miles.

The Lucania thus beats her own best time east ward, but does not take the record from the Cam-pania, which last November made the eastward pania, which last November made the castward trip in five days twelve hours and seven minutes. The day's run of the Lucania of 526 miles is the best that has ever been made on an eastern passage. The average speed of the Lucania on the trip was 21.90 miles an hour, which beats her own previous record of 21.60 miles an hour, which was the best previous record.

A LARGE SUM CLAIMED FROM SPAIN. THE UNITED STATES SEEKING REIMBURSEMENT FOR DUTIES SAID TO HAVE BEEN IM-PROPERLY COLLECTED IN CUBA.

Madrid, June 8.-United States Minister Taylor has given notice to the Government that, owing to misinterpretation of the treaty with the United States, the customs duties are not properly collected in the Island of Cuba. Mr. Taylor there fore claims that the United States is entitled to reimbursement in the sum of 22,500,000 pesetas, basing the claim on the ground that articles which, according to the English text of the agreement are free of duty are not included in the Spanish the customs officials there. If the Spanish Government concedes Mr. Taylor's contention, the Cuban revenue will be decreased by about 15,00,000 pesetas. Sefor Moret, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was questioned to-day in the Chamber concerning the claim of the United States. He said that the claim was less important than was generally supposed, and that a satisfactory settlement of it would be made soon. The documents would be laid before the Deputies soon. Further explanations were requested, but he refused to give them.

Sefor Moret's optimism surprised the Deputies, who still regard the claim as an item of great importance. About 190 commercial articles are involved. The misunderstanding is said to have been due to errors in the Spanish translation of the treaty.

Washington, June 8.-The announcement from

Madrid that the United States is pressing claims

Mairid that the Chief Sates a duties improperly collected in Cuba is confirmed at the State Department, although it cannot be learned whether or not the figures given are exact. Little doubt is entertained that Spain will ultimately agree to reimburse the United States. THE FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY APPROVED Paris, June 8.—The French press are unanimous in their approval of the declaration of Minister the fapproval of the declaration of Minister Handback in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, that the rights of France will be defended at all hazards, and declare that pursuit of the foreign policy thus outlined cannot fail to strengthen the hands of the new Ministry.

AGAINST EX-CONSUL WALLER'S CONCES-

810N. London, June 8.—Advices from Antanarivo, under colonies with the real of of one. They had caused the first serious difference of opinion between Australia and England.

Concerning Home Rule, the ex-Premier said that the crisis which had endangered the integrity of the Empire was now passed. He was anymosed that in the next seneral election the petite would indure the action of the Lords in rejecting the Home Rule bill. London, June 8 .- Advices from Antanarivo, under

STATE BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE. London, June 8 - A state ball was given at Buckingham Palace this evening. The Americans pres-ent were Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassa-ior. Mrs. Bayard, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Lieu-tenant to wies and Mrs. Cowles, and the officers of

neen detained on suspicion in custody were released

COUNT KALNOKY THREATENS TO RESIGN. Budapest, June 8,-11 is reported that Dr. Weierle, yielding to the urgent request of the Liberais, including Dr. Szilagyi, whom he has been urging for Minister of Justice, has consented to submit the name of some other politician for that nost

London, June 8.-The Vienna correspondent of the Central News says that Count Kainoky, Min-ister of Foreign Affairs, has declared his intention to resign in case Sallags; shall have a place in the reformed Hungarian Cabinet.

ITALIAN AGITATORS SENT TO PRISON. Rome, June 8 .- All except thirieen of the Anar-

FRAGMENTS OF FOREIGN NEWS. Meibourne, June 8.—The ship Habitant, from New York January 31 for this port, has been burned a her dock. She had discharged her cargo. The Habitant belonged in Windsor, N. S.

Berlin, June 8.—At a meeting of the Colonial Council to-day Dr. Kayser, director of the Foreign Office, presiding, it was proposed to lay a direct submarine cable to the southwest coast of Africa. Berlin, June 8.—The Emperor reviewed the cavalry brigade on the Templehofer Field to-day. No traces of his recent operation were visible, except a small plaster which he wore on his cheek. The Emperor subsequently took funcheon with the officers of the Queen of England's dragoons, the lst Regiment of the Dragoons of the Prussian Guard.

the Dragoons of the Prussian Guard.

London, June 8.—A meeting of the Colonial party in the House of Commons and the Colonial representatives in London was held last evening. Str. Charles Dilke presided. Sir John Hall, ex-Premier of New-Zeeland, vigorously denounced the proposal of the Government to Impose a tax upon Colonial property held in England. It was as great an injustice, he declared, as the tax by which England lost the American colonies in 1776. The people of New-Zeeland, he said, were opposed to the annexation of Samoa, and also to the levying of preferential dutles between England and the Colonies.

London, June 8.—A dispatch to "The Pail Mall Gazette" from Buenos Ayres says that the syndicate which was formed with the object of further withdrawing specie from the open market is likely to abandon its purpose and dissolve, owing to the effect of its operations on the gold premium.

THEY DISCOURAGE "CRAMMING."

HARVARD PROFESSORS GIVE OFFICIAL NOTICE OF THE DISAPPROVAL OF THE "SEMI-

aused at Harvard College yesterday by an official otice from the faculty disapproving of all forms of cramming" for examinations.

een fit publicly to oppose the system of preparing 'seminars' have been common at Harvard for many years, and many high stand men have won big reputations, and, incidentally, considerable money, by successfully conducting these rapid oral money, by successfully conducting these rapid oral reviews. The reviews last from two to four hours, and are attended sometimes by as many as 100 students, who pay \$2 or \$3 each for the privilege. It has also been customary in the more difficult courses for some one to prepare elaborate notes for sale, which, in many cases, have been submitted to the instructors for their approval. The last resort of every belated student is the private tutor. The official document reads: "Voted, That the faculty discountenances the reviews known as 'seminars,' conducted immediately before examinations, the unauthorized publication and sale of lecture notes, and all 'coaching' that abets students in the neglect of regular work."



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A PLACE FOR MAJOR SOUTHWORTH.

HE IS TO COLLECT THE REVENUE DUE THE STATE FROM GROSS RECEIPTS OF THE RACETRACKS Major Chester H. Southworth, of the XXVIII)
Assembly District, has been appointed collecte of
revenue due the State under the act passed by the
last Legislature. last Legislature amending the Ives Pool law. It will be his duty to visit the racetracks and collet 5 per cent of their gross receipts for the use of the State. He will enter upon health and a Maria Park

prominent Republicans. The salary of the si a day and the Major Southworth is one of the vice-president of the Republican Organization of the City and Coung of New-York, and has been thentified with Maphism Machine movement from its start. The Major been an active worker in the Republican ranks for boyhood, and epicyed the confidence of Thulos Weed, Roscoe Conkling, Chester A. Arthur and leaders of that class.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

children being over five year went along smoothly until the patablectoth upon the sward and art for luncheon. When all was preposed were called. As they took their cloth one little four year-old refu and began to cry bitterly. Of consurrounded by many mothers, ear fort her. At last her mother aske is the matter?" Between sobs it swered: "I want my high chair standing the combined efforts of could not be induced to eat without haute, even in a wood. So much habit.

Waste

is overcome by giving the body proper and sufficient nourishment. When waste is active and you are losing flesh and strength, take



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